though the entire National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania has been in ; the coal regions for close to four days there are not more than 3,000 ablebodled men at work in the mines, strippings and washeries.

Of these the percentage of miners holding certificates entitling them to

cut coal is so small as to be almost unworthy of record. The threatened stampede of men willing and anxious to work has not materialized. It is a question if the operators thought it would materialize.

FEW COLLIERIES RUNNING.

The collieries that are running are so few in number that there is little space required to write them down.

A guard around the Forest City mine keeps the men who are at work there on duty, but not more than three miners have gone in since the guard was established.

The Temple Iron Company's mine at Mount Lookout was opened yesterday under protection from troops. A stockade has been built, and the few men at work are, kept inside it day and night. There is great appearance of activity on the outside,, but very little coa! is being mined. A few miners holding certifi.cates are at work there.

Miners with certificates to the number of perhaps a score, are at work in the Pennsylvania Coal Company's mines. Two men applied for work there yesterday. No one has applied thus far to-day.
In the Delaware and Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western

mines, no new men have gone to work since the troops arrived. The same condition applies to the Reading mines. A few new men have gone to work in the Wyoming Valley, where undisturbed peace has reigned since the soldiers were posted. For every man

who has gone to work two men have quit. EVEN THOSE WORKING MAY QUIT.

Officials of the union assert that after the troops are on the ground a week even the few collieries now in operation will have to close down. They base this on the belief that when the miners see that there is no stampede to work, with troops furnishing protection, the wavering men who have feared that the strike would be lost will leave their jobs and join the union ranks in order to be in line for the benefits to accure when the strike is won.

Once get the whole body of men on strike imbued with the idea that they cannot lose," said an official of the union to-day, "and they couldn't mine coal here if they had the whole United States Army trying to persuade

It is estimated that under the protection of the miltia the anthracite output is about 25,000 tons a day—a large percentage of this coming from the washeries. This is several thousand tons short of the normal demand

ROOT HAS A CONFERENCE WITH J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

A conference between Secretary of War Root and J. P. Morgan aboard the financier's yacht Corsair, off the foot of Thirty-fourth street, ended at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when they came ashore in a small launch, landing at the foot of Forty-second street.

Hotel, where J. Pierpont Morgan has a suite of rooms and where he slept night before last. But Mr. Root did not follow his baggage.

He went instead to the Union League Club, where an Evening World reporter found him engaged in a discussion with

Thirty-fourth street, ended at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when they came ashore in a small launch, landing at the foot of Forty-second street.

In order to throw the newspaper men off the track the cabman previously left at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, was instructed to announce that he was returning to the stables. Instead he drove to Forty-second street.

When asked if the conference was not held in relation to the coal strike, Mr.

When asked to the Union League Club, where an Evening World reporter found him engaged in a discussion with a large and appetizing breakfast.

"All sorts of rumors attach to your presence in New York, Mr. Secretary," maid The Evening World reporter. "Will sadmitted, however, that officers of the company have occasional meetings with others in a like business with a view of discussing the situation of the markets, the available supply and probable demand in the future, in order that measures may be taken to supply their requirements.

when asked it the contente was not have a vote here. Tou know I have a vote here. The requirements.

Morgan was annoyed. With Mr. Root, who answered all questions with a smile, the financial king stood in the rain until their carriage returned from an gan to outline a plan to settle the coal.

AT THETROO

driven eastward.

This impression is based upon the fact that Mr. Root conferred with the President, Attorney-General Knox, Adjt.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, of the Pennsylvania militia, and Gen. Gobin, commander of the Third Brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard, now on duty in the coal fields, at the temporary White House yesterday, and it is admitted that they discussed the coal strike upon the chances of Republican victory this fall.

Sefiator Platt left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for his office before 9 o'clock today an unusual performance for him.

intended wild goose chase. They were strike and humble the arrogant Baer. driven eastward.

After the conference Secretary Root had a long talk over the long distance telephone with J. Pierpont Morgan, and then made arrangements to come to New York.

Upon his arrival in Jersey City he had bis baggage sent to the Fifth Avenue his office all day.

arranged no conference and that if anybody wanted to see him he would be at his office all day.

serve the public by refraining from discussing the situation. As a matter of fact there is nothing that I can say. The public knows as much of the situation as I do.

"We are ready to make any reasonable concessions in the interest of the public, but the arbitrary attitude of the operators has prevented a settlement. I do not see any chance of a settlement as long as the operators continue their stubborn resistance.

"I shall remain here for the present. There is no break in our lines, nor will there be. Our men are confident of win-

There is no break in our lines, nor will there be. Our men are confident of winning."

Brig.-Gen. Gobin, who went to Washington to confer with the President, is expected to return this afternoon with Major-Gen. Miller, who will probably establish division headquarters here.

Officers of the National Guard believe that Gov. Stone will establish marital law before Sunday, when an attempt will be made to open the mines.

Major Miller, Adjutant of the Third Brigade, made the remarkable confession this morning that there has been no decrease in the number of acts of vio-

PRESIDENT BAER'S POSITION.

Gov. Odeli-I believe that your position from a public view is absolutely untenable. If coal operators, railroad men and other business men can combine for mutual profit and protection there is no reason why laboring men should not.

Mr. Baer-What is the proposition?

recognition of the union.

Gov. Odell-Just this. I am sure that the labor organization of which Mr. Mitchell is head, desires him to be fair with the general public. If the street, Forty-sixth street and the North operators will consent to give the men five cents a ton increase I will per-sonally present it to the miners, and I believe they will accept it. It is a River and One Hundred and Nineteauth

Mr. Baer-Does this mean. Gov. Odell, that we are to recognize the sity of supplying these places with coal

miners' union? Gov. Odell-It certainly does, and there is no reason why you should not, ators to continue the supply at Alfred Mr. Baer--It is useless for us to discuss any proposition which includes

JOHN MITCHELL'S POSITION.

I have even gone so far as to propose that I should recommend to the anthracite mine-workers that they resume work if some of those largely financially interested in anthracite mines would accept the responsibility publicly of determining the question at issue, provided they made their decision public and gave their reasons for it.

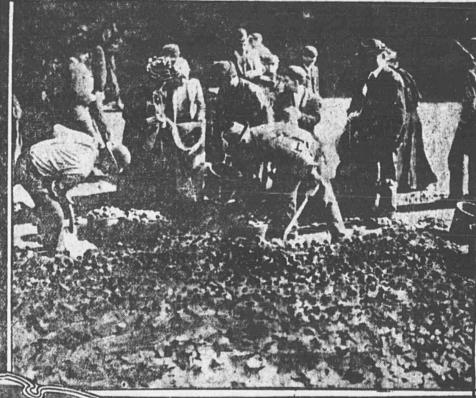
If the coal companies will pay an increase of 20 per cent to men employed at the anthracite mines as contract or piece worker.s, and will reduce the hours of labor from ten to eight for men employed by the day, hour or week, at the same pay they received per day prior to the strike, then, in that event, all of the 140,000 former employees will return to their respective working places upon notice to that effect.

An increase of 20 per cent, in wages would increase the cost of anthra-

at the mines and to the consumer 10 cents per ton.

THOUSANDS OF POOR BUY COAL FROM TRUST AT FIFTEEN CENTS A PAIL; THIS NETS COMBINE TEN DOLLARS A TON.







BUILDING "PENS" FOR THE COAL RIOTERS.

READING DENIES

trolling mining stocks.

ANTI-TRUST VIOLATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.-In answer

to proceedings brought under the Anti-

Trust law the Philadelphia and Reading

Coal and Iron Company will file a state-

ment denying that it is in any manner connected with any combination of rail-

roads fixing the price of coal or con-

The statement will further deny that

AT THETROOPS.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Oct. 11

as their freedom would be dangerous to public peace.

MITCHELL DEPRESSED

BUT STILL CONFIDENT.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 11.—The strikers of which the operators wider than before they and the operators wider than before they are turned from New York to-day. He conferred with several of his associates but declined to say anything.

"I think," he said, "that I can beet serve the public by refraining from discussing the situation. As a matter of the operators are and will be fully public peace.

"The operators are and will be fully public peace."

"The operators are and will be fully public peace."

"The Eighteenth Regiment at Shenan-WilkESBARRE, Oct. 11.—The strikers and odah and the Thirteenth at Olyphant have two such cases each, and despite the efforts of the strikers to get them the operators wider than before they settled down to-day to make a long and the troops have not declared martial act.

The Eighteenth Regiment at Shenan-doan and the Thirteenth at Olyphant have two such cases each, and despite the efforts of the strikers to get them and the operators wider than before they settled down to-day to make a long and the troops have not declared martial act.

The regiments are busy erecting stockades, which they are calling stockades, which they are calling to enforce to the letter the order of the courts are to be asked to enforce to the letter the order of the civil and the military authorities is suitation with Gen. Gobin when the laiter returns in order to clearly define public peace.

coal roads to-day on a more extensive scale than yesterday. The only depot which was running yesterday exhausted its supply at 5 o'clock in the evening and being unable to get more, was obliged to tell the people who called to come back Monday when there will be another supply on hand.

In other parts of town the work went on. There were depots opened this morning at No 100 Washington street. Eleventh avenue and Thirty-eighth street, Forty-sixth street and the East River and One Hundred and Nineteanth street and the East River. The necessity of supplying these places with coal to day made it impossible for the operators have authorized the sale of this grade at five cents a pail. At the Hencken and Willenbrock yards, Ninety-fourth street and East River are continued the supply at Alfred Barber's Sons'. No. 377 Water street, where the distribution began yestorday.

Barber's Sons. No. 37 Water street, where the distribution began yestorday. Although the new depois were insufficiently advertised there were crowds at most of them this morning when the yards were opened shortly after 6 o'clock. At Curtis & Binisdell's, No. 160 Washington street, there was a perfect mob, mostly Syrians, pressing for admission when the gates were thrown open. The people were admitted in squads. As soon as one squad was supplied they were turned out and another brought in.

A disturbance was created in the neighborhood by an Italian who succeeded in getting four palls, which he peddied about the streets at 40 cents a pail. The people themselves chased him away and he had to run for his life.

At Robert Gordon's Sons, at the foot of West Forty-sixth street, the crowd was much small, for it was not known generally that they had cheap coal. It was just as well, as the coal roads frail when the coal roads frail was noised about, however, and the crowd soon began to thicken.

Harry G. Barber, whose yard at No. 37 Water street, was the first to begin the detribution, said to-day:

"Over five thousand poor people came yesterday and obtained a pail full of hard coal for 15 cents. Monday morning I am going to be better prepared for the rush, and have made arrangements for handling even a larger crowd. The people who have availed themselves of this privelege cannot sufficiently thank The Evening World, for it was through the median of its columns that the news of this opportunity was best made known and circulated among the poor."

and Thirty-eighth street, there was a dren. They came with soap boxes on wooden wheels, into which they dumped

COAL COES ON

COAL COES ON

Wooden wheels, into which they dumped the precious bags of coal and then, making draught horses of themselves, pulled their burdens to their homes. There were many pluffur signts at this yard, one was that of an old blind, gray-haired man who was led by the natid by his feeble old wife to the yard, one was the led him back to are home. She said she was Mary McLaugnlin, of No. 436 West Forty-eignth street. The old man was her husband, who, though blind, was strong. She with her eyes and he with his muscles made a combination strong chough to get what they wanted.

The Burnses had los tons of coal when they started, but it wasn't all in their yard. Most of it was in barges at the loot of west Thirty-eighth street. They had trucks at work rushing it up as fast as they could, but they could not begin to keep up with the crowd. By moon every pound of coal in the yard was cleaned up and they could not begin to keep up with the crowd. By noon every pound of coal in the yard was cleaned up and they gray was cleaned up and they could not begin to keep up with the crowd. By noon every pound of coal in the yard was cleaned up and they wouldn't get any coal, and began snowing and pushing to get near the windows where the tickets were sold. Some of the children were crushed and the Burnses sent to the West Thirty-seventh.

TRADE MENACED BY COAL FAMINE,

New York Business Men Express Deep Anxiety at the Continuance of the Strike.

Representative business men were interviewed to-day by Evening World reporters on the coal situation in the city as it appeared to them

CONDITIONS IN BIG STORES.

H. O'Neill, dry goods. Twenty-first street and Sixth avenue, Manager Strange-It will mean that within a comparatively short time we will have to do all of our business upon the ground floor. Those merchants whose machinery is operated from their own plants will surely have to ither do this or close up entirely. As yet the coal situation has not affected the buying public.

Siegel Cooper Company, dry goods, Eighteenth street and Sixth avenue, Manager C. M. Hogan-Although the situation is most serious, I look for speedy relief. We have our winter's supply of coal in and are in no danger being forced to close; yet it is possible that we will confine the most of the business done to the first floor.

PRICE OF BREAD TO RISE.

W. E. Cushman, of the Cushman bakeries: "The price of bread will urely have to go up and that very soon, for I am operating my furnaces at a serious loss. Soft coal is not the thing to produce heat in the ranges and that is all we are burning at the present time. The advance will be gradual, probably a cent on each loaf of bread."

leanc Saks, of Saks & Company, specialists in men and women's wear, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway.

"Just as soon as the short days arrive we will be forced to close up when darkness comes, as the expense of perating our plant after it becomes dark would be far too costly. For a week we have been burning wood and coke, and there is very little of the latter to be had at any price. The coal situation threatens to paralyze business all along Broadway.

RESTAURANT PRICES HIGHER.

Charles E. Rector, restaurants: "But for the ingenuity of my engieer I do not know what I should have done when the supply of anthracite two weeks unless there is a change in the situation.

Manager Shanley's Broadway restaurants: "We will either have to Third avenue: "We have a very large cold storage plant which must be kept raise the prices or shut down the establishments. This coal trouble right after the lift in the cost of beef is going to drive prices away up. At the present time we are operating under great difficulties, using soft coal in our ranges."

Third avenue: "We have a very large cold storage plant which must be kept running. It is filled with meats and perishable products. We are buying coal at any price and will continue to pay what is demanded. We are giving away our our ranges."

BUSINESS MEN'S PLIGHT.

Charles Weisbecker, retail grocer, No. 268-270 West One Hundred and Twenty- told by the other business men.

MANY HURT IN HOTEL COLLAPSE.

Wall of a New Structure Breaks and One Man Is Buried Beneath the Ruins.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 11 .- The northwest wall of the new Otsego Hotel, in process of construction here, collapsed this morning while thirteen men were af work on the roof. Eight of them escaped by jumping to another part of he structure. The other five went down as the roof fell.

One, Henry Giltner, was killed by peing buried in the ruins, while the thers have been taken out seriously hurt, but it is thought not fatally. Their names are W. Thomas, George L. Van Allen, William McKay and Patrick O'Connor.

The contractor for the building is Mayor Pickles, who was in the struc-ture when the wall collapsed. It is said that the building was inspected and pronounced satisfactory by the architect last night.

IOWA IN DRY-DOCK.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Oct. 11.

The United States battle-ship Iowa, which was reported aground a month ago near the island of Milo, has gone into dry-dock at Bahla Blanca, Argentina, for repairs.

ifth street: "If there is no change in the strike within two weeks I shall close down, as I have only enough coal to last until then. I employ 125 men and operate my own electric light and celd storage plants. Since the coal trouble began my monthly expenses have increased \$400." L. M. Blumstein, dry goods, No. 230-236 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth

street: "We have enough coal left over from last year to carry us along for a few weeks. I hope that, the miners will hold out and think that all good citizens should get along the best they can until the operators are forced to weaken."

Manager Sutherland, of Horton & Co., ice-cream, No. 110 East One Hundred and Forty-second street: "The last coal we bought cost \$18 a ton. We cannot get any more and if at the end of two weeks there is no change in the situation

we will have to close. That will throw eighty persons out of work." H. C. F. Koch % Co., dry-goods, No. 132-140 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street: "I carnestly hope and pray that the operators will come to their senses and let a big supply of coal into New York within the next week. If they do not, kalf of the business places in Harlem will have to close down. It will mean another French revolution. I have enough coal to carry me through the

Manager of the Harlem Cafe. No. 256 West One Hunderd and Twenty-fifth street: "We have agents all over the country seeking coal, and no matter what price is asked we are prepared to buy. Under no circumstances will we close until there is no coal to be had at any price."

TENANTS MAY SUFFER.

Superintendent of the Hamilton Bank Building, No. 213-217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street: "On account of the large number of offices in the build ing we shall not close, although I fear that many of the tenants will suffer from he lack of heat. We have no coal reserves and are consequently forced to enter he market and be bled each day along with the rest of the business world." Magistrate Barlow, of the Centre Street Court; "The situation is appalling. hate to think of what is in store for the poor when the cold weather sets in."

NOT FELT IN SHOE TRADE YET.

M. L. Miller, business manager for the Emerson Shoe Company, No. 240 Broadway, said: "As yet the effects of the coal strike have not been felt in our line of business. The shoe trade is seldom disturbed by dissatisfactions of this nature. We are holding on well, and do not anticipate any of those dread results which will affect the people."

R. B. Macpherson, local business manager and agent for the Chicago firm of Marshall Field & Co., whose onice is at No. 104 Worth street, said: "I can see nothing but an impending disaster if the coal operators give in to organized labor. It will mean that armies of the employed in all trades where they are hired in arge numbers will take an incentive from the success of the coal miners and go out on strike. I do not hold a dellar's worth of stock in any coal company, so I speak disinterestedly.

"I uphold the operators, and while the helpless poor are to be pitied for any sufferings they are compelled to undergo, still I believe this will be a salutary esson for the miners. That, briefly expressed, is my opinion—a personal opinion.

NO GAS SUPPLY SOON.

Charles P. Zoncada, of Nos. 8 and 9 Astor House, manager of the Astor House nen's furnishing store, was asked how the strike might possibly affect him, and

"The only ill-effects I have yet learned of have been that my gas company informs one that they can only supply me with gas for one week more and they want to know what I will do for light at the end of that time. But as yet the strike has effected us but little. It will later, however."

Adolph Bloch, counsel for the Tenement Committee, The miners have as much right to combine under the law as the operators. They have also the right to claim that they be recognized if the coal com bine is to be admitted. Dissolve the Coal Trust, then talk to the miners."

J. M. Pitman, President of the American Steel and Copper Plate Company: Declare martial law. Send Federal men and Federal officers. Don't have ore

man guarding his brother." Charles Frazier, President Charles Frazier & Co., bankers, No. 93 Nassau street 'It seems to me the operators have the right to employ and pay men just as it

CANNOT CRUSH LABOR.

Lawrence Gillespie, Secretary of the Equitable Trust Company: "You cannot rush organized labor; no more can you organized capital. What then? The leaders must be brought to make mutual concessions."

H. O. Holt, a member of the Citizens' Committee formed to bring about mediation between miner and operator: "The operators are in the wrong for not submitting to arbitration."

Lowell M. Maxham, President of the Bay State Traction Company: "If the strike is not settled immediately trouble will come among the poor. You cannot control human nature when its senses are frozen." Philip Shugerman, President of the Royal Bank: "I cannot give an impartial

THOUSANDS NOW SUFFERING.

nion until my coal bin is filled."

Coroner Nicholas Brown: "There is no telling what misery will be produced his winter by the coal strike. Already thousands of families throughout the city are suffering. The coal strike should end. Coal should be mined by the Govern-

Alderman Thomas F. Foley: "The Government should own the coal mines. Then the laboring man would get a just day's pay. If capital has a right to combine labor certainly has. The position taken by the operator is one of arrogance. Coal should be mined even if the Government must seize the mines."

Ludwig Baumann, of No. 144 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street: "We coal ran out. He has invented a gas burner operated with compressed air have some coal. If we can possibly get more we will. We must suffer in pocket which broils full as well as hard coal fire. You cannot broil over a soft or high price of coal. We will pay whatever the market price is. We may be able to get enough coal to tide over the present stringency.' Richard Weeber, meat and provisions, One Hundred and Twentieth street and

J. R. Senior, dry-goods merchant, No. 214 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth

street: "We are paying the market price for coal. We will not shut down as ong as we can get enough coal to keep us going. Our story is the same as that

DEPOTS WHERE THE POOR MAY GET COAL FOR FIFTEEN CENTS A PAIL

CURTIS & BLAISDELL No. 100 Washington Street BURNS BROS..... Eleventh Avenue and 38th Street ROBERT GORDON'S SUNS.......46th Street and North River CURTIS & BLAISDELL 56th Street and East River MEYER BROS...... 107th Street and East River

MARKLE DIDN'T SAY "KILL 150 STRIKERS."

Mr. John Markle, the independent opcrator of Jeddo, Pa., who was quoted yesterday as having said that it would be necessary for the State troops to kill 150 miners before the strike could be settled, denied to-day that he made any such remark.

"I was quoted," said Mr. Markle to Evening World reporter, "as saying this to Lieut.-Col. Coor. I have not been to Lieut.-Col. Good. I have not been the coal regions, not only did I not make the remark to Lieut.-Col. Good, but I made it to nobody else. It is also